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I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Acting President, Mr. Carlos Sersale di Cerisano, paid tribute to the President of the Executive Board for 1994, Ambassador Ansari (India), who had already left New York for a new assignment, and outlined the main results of the work of the Board and its Bureau in 1994.

2. The Executive Board elected, by acclamation, the following Bureau for 1995:

President	H.E. Mr. Zbigniew Maria WLOSOWICZ (Poland)
Vice-President	H.E. Mr. Ahmed SNOUSSI (Morocco)
Vice-President	Mr. R. Carlos SERSALE di CERISANO (Argentina)
Vice-President	Mr. Hong Jae IM (Republic of Korea)
Vice-President	Ms. Anne-Birgitte ALBRECTSEN (Denmark)

3. The newly elected President of the Executive Board for 1995, Ambassador Wlosowicz, made reference to the important task the Executive Board had on its agenda for 1995: to conclude the ongoing deliberations regarding distribution of resources for the next programming cycle. The President expressed his commitment to a successful outcome of the work of the Executive Board in 1995.

4. The Administrator said that a revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social spheres should be the outcome of 1995, a historic year for the United Nations. UNDP faced a huge challenge in the revitalization of its resource mobilization, which was linked to the agreement on the successor arrangements for the new programming period. However, there were many other important issues on the agenda for the year. The Administrator was impressed with the progress the Executive Board had made so far in improving its working methods.

5. The Executive Director of UNFPA said that the first meeting of the Executive Board in 1995 held special significance for UNFPA in that it began the dialogue on the programme priorities and future directions of UNFPA in light of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). She looked forward to a more extensive dialogue on UNFPA matters during the coming year and suggested several ways in which the Board might wish to enhance the profile of UNFPA within the Board.

6. The Executive Board adopted the following agenda for its first regular session 1995, as contained in document DP/1995/L.1:

Item 1: Organizational matters
Item 2: Matters relating to the programming cycles
Item 3: Country programmes and related matters
Item 4: United Nations Office for Project Services
Item 5: Follow-up to the International Conference on Population and Development
Item 6: UNDP/UNFPA financial, budgetary and administrative matters
Item 7: Proposal to relocate the headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers programme from Geneva to Bonn
Item 8: United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
Item 9: Other matters

7. The Executive Board agreed to the work plan contained in document DP/1995/L.1.

8. The Executive Board approved the report of the third regular session 1994 (DP/1995/2).

Functioning of the Executive Board Secretariat

9. Based on several proposals made by the Executive Director of UNFPA in her opening statement on 10 January 1995, the representative of the United Kingdom presented a draft decision on the functioning of the Executive Board secretariat. It was pointed out in the introduction that the draft decision contained practical steps that the Board could take in order to enhance the profile of UNFPA within the Board and in order to enhance further the already excellent collaboration between UNDP and UNFPA in the workings of the Board.

10. One delegation suggested that UNFPA should be encouraged to provide its own Secretary of the Executive Board for the UNFPA segments of the Board. Several delegations emphasized that the draft decision, if adopted, should be without prejudice to the decision to be adopted at the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council 1995.

11. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/5. Functioning of the Executive Board secretariat of the United Nations Development Programme and of the United Nations Population Fund

The Executive Board

1. Decides that the United Nations Population Fund segment of the Executive Board shall normally take place at the beginning or end of regular and annual sessions, bearing in mind the need for a more coordinated approach to the discussion of country programme;

2. Decides further that all Executive Board documentation should clearly indicate whether it relates to the United Nations Development Programme or to the United Nations Population Fund segments;

3. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to enhance further the collaboration between their organizations in the secretariat of the Executive Board and to consider appointing a staff member of the United Nations Population Fund to the Executive Board secretariat at an appropriate level;

4. Requests further the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme and the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund to consider ways of strengthening their cooperation in matters relating to the functioning of the Executive Board.

13 January 1995

12. The Executive Director of UNFPA thanked the Executive Board for its adoption of the decision, which had been proposed in order to increase the visibility and identity of UNFPA, and expressed the hope that it would do so.

Future sessions

13. In his introduction to the discussion of future sessions, the Secretary of the Executive Board made reference to a proposal made by one delegation that members could informally, but in writing, let the secretariat know of any

specific questions they might have on the documentation prepared for a particular session. That would enable the secretariat to answer those questions in the introductory statements to the various items. In some cases it would also make it possible for the secretariat to provide the answers in writing.

14. The Executive Board agreed to the following schedule of future sessions in New York in 1995, subject to the approval of the Committee on Conferences:

Second regular session 1995:	3-7 April 1995
Annual session 1995:	5-16 June 1995
Third regular session 1995:	28 August-1 September 1995

15. Several delegations expressed the wish that the first regular session 1996 be held from 16 to 19 January 1996.

16. The Secretary of the Executive Board mentioned that the annual session 1996, in order to avoid overlap with the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), might be scheduled from 20 to 31 May 1996.

17. One member suggested that sessions opening on a Monday should not begin before the afternoon. Another delegation suggested that in such cases the opening meeting could be held in the morning but be opened a little later than 10 a.m. The President suggested that discussion of the matter could be continued at the second regular session 1995. Before that, the Bureau of the Executive Board would discuss the issue.

18. The Executive Board agreed to the subjects to be discussed at its 1995 sessions as listed in the annex to the overview decision 95/7.

II. MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Framework for the next programming period

19. The Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and External Affairs, introduced the report (DP/1995/3), noting the useful discussions that had already taken place in informal sessions. Given these earlier reviews, the Assistant Administrator did not make a formal introduction to the report but did recall that it was the third in what would ultimately be a series of five papers leading to the establishment of the framework at the annual session 1995. To enable the secretariat to advance the process of preparations for the second regular session, he suggested that

discussions focus on some fundamental issues: the three-year rolling resource planning scheme; the format for resource allocations proposed in table II of the report; and preliminary views on the relative percentage shares to be assigned to the various categories.

20. During the ensuing discussions, the Administrator addressed the Executive Board. He noted that deliberations on the next programming framework were focusing on the allocation of UNDP resources for maximum impact in programme countries, but hoped that they would also examine how the framework could be adjusted to ensure optimal use of constrained resources. In particular, he asked donor delegations to indicate what features of a new framework would sustain and encourage their contributions to UNDP. He pointed out that while the report contained proposals for consideration, it did not explicitly set out quantified recommendations. The latter could emerge more clearly once delegations had expressed their views. He stressed that maintaining the status quo would neither maximize the use of existing resources nor attract new funding and, therefore, the process would have to generate some major changes to help revitalize both UNDP and the United Nations system.

21. Over thirty delegations commented on the main issues identified as well as on other related points. Many speakers praised the work that had gone into the report and recognized that the more complex and difficult content demanded in-depth and extended review.

22. The first part of the discussions focused on the three-year rolling planning scheme. Many representatives expressed considerable support for the proposal, reiterating the advantages of the scheme as set out in the report. At the same time, many speakers commented favorably on the elaboration of the country-level programming process that had been postulated, including the UNDP cooperation framework and the resource mobilization target and target for resource assignments from core (TRAC) concepts. The Director of the Division for Resource Planning and Coordination clarified a number of specific queries on the rolling scheme and its links with the evolving programming process.

23. Several speakers noted that the ultimate success of the scheme depended on the ability of donors to make multi-year pledges or commitments and requested more information on that possibility. One delegation questioned the necessity of the new terminology and some speakers urged a gradual approach to avoid burdening programme countries and country offices, with those, as well as with other recently introduced programming changes. One delegation preferred a three-year programming cycle and also hoped that the effectiveness

of any new planning system could be reviewed in future without prejudice to resource contribution levels. A few delegations expressed strong reservations about the impact a rolling scheme might have on their national planning and programming processes as well as on the level of donor commitments and indicated that they could not support such a proposal.

24. The latter part of the discussion focused mainly on the format for resource allocations shown in table II. While there was general support for the three broad allocation categories, many speakers also requested further explanation of the rationale behind the categorization and the individual lines. A number of delegations expressed strong interest in further elaboration of options for flexible resource allocation and management. A few speakers suggested that the allocation format be more closely linked to the goals and focus areas identified in decisions 94/14 and 94/17 although others noted that thematic-based allocations might pose practical programming difficulties. In responding to the various comments, the Director of the Division of Resources Planning and Coordination confirmed that the goals and focus areas identified for UNDP indeed constituted the linchpin of the proposed programming framework and resource allocation format. The secretariat would provide further clarification on those aspects in succeeding reports.

25. It was generally agreed that it was premature to discuss the relative percentage allocation of resources among categories. Many speakers did, however, support the proposals made in the report to increase the share of resources allocated to intercountry programmes (covering global, regional and interregional activities) and Special Programme Resources (SPRs). Some delegations suggested that the determination of allocations for those purposes should include a review of recent experience and performance, as captured in available evaluations. Several emphasized that reallocations should not jeopardize the support available to programmes at the country level. In responding to questions, the secretariat agreed to provide more specific information on proposed allocations in preparation for discussions at the second regular session. To enhance understanding of the issues, the secretariat was also requested to prepare a glossary of basic terminology and concepts in the form of a brief user's guide and to use appropriate audio-visual displays.

26. The Executive Board took note of document DP/1995/3 and recognized that deliberations were still inconclusive. In summary, it was agreed that it would be useful to hold further informal consultations in order to arrive at some common conceptions about the requirements for the report that was to be prepared for the second regular session of the Board in April 1995 and also to

obtain further clarification from the secretariat on various points raised during the present discussion. It was suggested that the consultations and the report cover, inter alia, the following:

(a) An expanded explanation of the operation of the three-year rolling resource planning scheme and its relation to programming processes at the country level, including the content and proposed structure of the UNDP cooperation framework;

(b) The focus and content of activities financed by non-core resources;

(c) The development of initiatives for change as they would be applied in the next programming framework, as requested in decisions 94/14 and 94/17;

(d) A further elaboration of the structure for resource allocations covering the proposed content and focus of country, intercountry and SPR programmes and the programme development and technical services categories. This will be done in light of the initiatives for change, and taking into account an overview of accomplishments and experiences with these activities. For intercountry programmes in particular, it will include an examination of how national ownership can be enhanced;

(e) In the context of the above, an assessment of the implications of these changes on future monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;

(f) Proposals for earmarking resources in order to obtain a higher degree of flexibility in resource assignments and management, including options for accessing these resources;

(g) Preliminary presentation of alternate resource distribution scenarios covering primary and supplementary criteria and weights as well as alternate graduation thresholds, including an outline of the resultant distribution by regions/subregions and country categories (e.g., least developed countries, low-income countries, etc.).

27. The secretariat agreed that the report for the second regular session 1995 would consider the full range of interventions made on the item and be finalized after obtaining additional guidance from an early consultation with the Executive Board. As the current schedule called for the document to reach the United Nations by 14 February 1995, the Board agreed to an exceptional one-week delay in the submission should it prove necessary.

Haiti development needs and activities

28. The Assistant Administrator and Director, Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Carribbean, presented the report (DP/1995/11) and stressed that of the $32.685 million available indicative planning figure (IPF) for the fifth cycle, UNDP had spent $11.682 million and had committed $7.418 million to date. He also mentioned that the country programme for the remaining two years of the fifth cycle was being finalized by the Government and UNDP, and included three areas of concentration: consolidation of democracy; reduction of poverty; and regeneration of the environment. There was a strong need for additional resources to support the democratic Government in those three areas, where UNDP had demonstrated comparative advantages.

29. The secretariat informed the Executive Board that the restoration of Haiti's fifth cycle IPF could be accommodated by UNDP without affecting any country, regional or global programme.

30. Most delegations supported the proposal of the Administrator to restore the IPF to the original level established in decision 90/34, which would result in an increase of $11.303 million. Nevertheless, a few delegations expressed concern with respect to the absorptive capacity and stressed that the Executive Board should closely monitor the implementation of Haiti's programme. One delegation, while supporting the proposal, emphasized that UNDP should concentrate on development rather than humanitarian activities. Several delegations requested UNDP to prepare a paper defining general criteria to deal with situations similar to that of Haiti.

31. In response, UNDP informed the Executive Board that efforts had already been started, together with other donors and agencies, to strengthen the capacity of the Government to manage and absorb external technical cooperation, mainly through a decentralization strategy and the establishment of coordination mechanisms for the various development agents working at the local level.

32. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/4. Haiti's development needs and activities

The Executive Board

1. Decides to restore, on an exceptional and one-time basis, the fifth cycle indicative planning figure for Haiti to the level established under decision 90/34, an increase of $11,303,000;

2. Decides further to release fifty per cent of this funding immediately and to release the remainder following further discussion of the issue at its third regular session 1995 on the basis of a progress report by the Administrator on the use of all available resources of the United Nations Development Programme;

3. Requests the Administrator, in the context of the work on the successor arrangements to the fifth programming cycle, to make proposals on how to enhance the capacity of UNDP to respond financially to exceptional and emergency situations.

13 January 1995

III. COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS

First country programme for the Czech Republic (DP/CP/CEH/1)

33. The broad areas of concentration of the programme were: restructuring of the economy, investment promotion and support for the private sector; management development, training and human resource development; and environmental management.

34. The Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic commented on the developmental plans of his country and highlighted the valuable contribution of UNDP to their national efforts, especially in the context of the transition process of the national economy. He said that his country was committed to cooperating with UNDP in as broad a framework as possible, including the achievement and raising of its profile as a donor and in sharing its experiences with developing countries. The Representative highlighted the offer made to UNDP for the possible establishment of a regional programme management office in Prague. Finally, he informed the Executive Board that a corrigendum would be issued, containing information inadvertently omitted from the country programme document.

35. Several delegations expressed their satisfaction with the general thrust of the document and with the areas of concentration. Some delegations sought clarification on a number of issues, including the question of the level of national execution, the mechanisms to share the experiences of the Czech Republic through UNDP, and the frequency and modality of programme monitoring by UNDP.

36. The Director of the Regional Directorate for Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States provided detailed answers, noting that the low level of staff of the Directorate allowed for the scheduling of only one formal monitoring visit per year but that other project-related missions would take place with more frequency. He also pointed out that agency implementation and execution had been retained in view of the very good experience with ongoing projects and that the agencies utilized mostly the available national capacity for their project inputs. With respect to utilizing UNDP as a vehicle to share the experience of the Czech Republic, he invited a more active use of technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) programmes involving countries of the European region. The Representative of the Czech Republic seconded the comments of the Regional Director.

37. The Executive Board approved the first country programme for the Czech Republic (DP/CP/CEH/1 and Corr.1).

Field visits

38. Introducing the draft revised terms of reference for field visits, the Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Resources and External Affairs, stated that the changes proposed were either purely editorial, taking into account the recent change transformation of the Governing Council into the Executive Board, or tended to respond to some practical considerations. He also informed the Board that for practical purposes the first field visit in 1995 to Colombia and Nicaragua was being organized in accordance with the current practice. It was also proposed that up to four more countries, two in Europe and two in Africa, be visited during the month of August 1995.

39. The Executive Board took note of the plans for field visits to be organized in 1995 and of the draft revised terms of reference for field visits contained in document DP/1995/5 and the comments made thereon.

40. The Executive Board decided to review further the terms of reference for field visits at its second regular session 1995.

IV. UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

41. The Administrator and the Executive Director introduced their reports on the scope and objectives for the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and the role and functions of the Management Coordination Committee and the Users Advisory Group vis-à-vis the Executive Board (DP/1995/6), and on the financial regulations governing the operations of UNOPS (DP/1995/7 and Add.1). The Administrator emphasized that the reports reflected a broad consensus of the Office of the Secretary-General, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs, the Department of Administration and Management, the Department for Development Support and Management Services, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Office for Project Services itself. He noted that they had also been endorsed by the Management Coordination Committee. The Administrator considered that the reports provided a basis for the successful operation of UNOPS as a separate and identifiable entity without creating a new agency. He urged the Board to approve the proposals.

42. The Executive Director reported that the Management Coordination Committee had been formally constituted by the Secretary-General through the issuance of appointment letters to each of the three members, and outlined the steps that had been taken for UNOPS to begin provisional operations since the beginning of the year. He noted that the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (DP/1995/13) was largely supportive and provided useful observations; he appreciated the willingness of the Advisory Committee to revert as necessary in light of actual experience gained in the application of the regulations.

43. Delegations expressed general satisfaction with the appreciation for the reports presented by the Administrator and Executive Director. Some delegations referred to the ACABQ report on the financial regulations governing the operations of UNOPS (DP/1995/13) and urged UNOPS to take the observations of ACABQ into account. The matter was addressed by the inclusion in Executive Board decision 95/1 of a paragraph requesting that the financial regulations be kept under review, and that the results of the review be reported to the Board at its annual session 1995.

44. Based on the agreed amendments of the draft decision, the Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/1. United Nations Office for Project Services

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator and the Executive Director on Financial Regulations governing the operations of the United Nations Office for Project Services (DP/1995/7) and approves such regulations as contained in document DP/1995/7/Add.1 as an annex to the United Nations Development Programme Financial Rules and Regulations;

2. Takes note of the report of the Adminstrator and the Executive Director on the scope and objectives for the United Nations Office for Project Services and the role and functions of the Management Coordination Committee and the Users Advisory Group vis-à-vis the Executive Board (DP/1995/6) and, in this context, recalls that the United Nations Office for Project Services will not become a new agency;

3. Endorses the recommendation that the Management Coordination Committee will provide operational guidance and management direction to the United Nations Office for Project Services to ensure implementation of decisions of the Executive Board, and that the functions of the Management Coordination Committee shall include supervision of the Financial Rules and of the annual programme and budget of the United Nations Office for Project Services, bearing in mind the role and responsibilities of the Board in this matter;

4. Endorses further the role of the Users Advisory Group as defined in documents DP/1994/62/Add.1 and DP/1995/6;

5. Notes that both the Management Coordination Committee and the United Nations Office for Project Services will give due consideration to recommendations emanating from the United Nations Office for Project Services Users Advisory Group;

6. Notes further that the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Project Services will report to the Secretary-General and the Executive Board through the Management Coordination Committee;

7. Decides that the United Nations Office for Project Services operational reserve shall be initially established at a level equal to 20 per

cent of the annual administrative budget of the United Nations Office for Project Services, rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars;

8. Requests the Management Coordination Committee and the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Project Services to keep the Financial Regulations and Rules under review, taking into account the experience of their operation and the observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in document DP/1995/13 and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Office for Project Services to report to the Executive Board on the outcome of this review at its annual session 1995.

10 January 1995

V. PROGRAMME PRIORITIES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS OF UNFPA IN LIGHT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ICPD)

45. In her introduction to agenda item 5, the Executive Director noted that UNFPA would focus on the population package detailed in chapter 13, paragraph 13.14, of the ICPD Programme of Action and would work closely with its United Nations partners in operationalizing the different components of the package. UNFPA would thus make every effort to build on and expand the excellent collaboration and coordination among United Nations organizations and agencies that had taken place during the Cairo process. She said that the resident coordinator system and the country strategy note would greatly facilitate the implementation of an integrated approach to population and development. The first meeting of an Inter-Agency Task Force on the Implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action, which was held on 13 December 1994, had underscored the importance of coordination among the United Nations system partners at the country level. The Inter-Agency Task Force had formed four working groups to facilitate such coordination.

46. UNFPA was in the process of reviewing all of its country programmes. Moreover, immediately after the Cairo Conference, the Fund had organized regional consultations for the Africa, Arab States, Asia and Pacific, and Latin American and Caribbean regions. A European consultation was scheduled for March 1995. In addition, the Fund had convened an expert group meeting on reproductive health and family planning in December to define the basic components and scope of reproductive health care. UNFPA had also established an NGO Advisory Panel which would meet periodically, beginning in April 1995. In addition, a special unit (called the Task Force on ICPD Implementation) had

been established within UNFPA to plan and support the organization of ICPD follow-up at various levels.

47. The Executive Director reiterated that UNFPA had to strengthen its field capacity considerably in order to implement successfully the population package of the ICPD Programme of Action. That would involve a significant increase in financial resources. UNFPA intended to revise its current system of resource allocation, using the implementation of ICPD goals as a basis for determining programme support.

48. In closing, the Executive Director noted that document DP/1995/8 was an interim report, aimed at bringing to the attention of Executive Board members the initial steps the Fund had taken to rethink and reorient its policy and programming approaches in light of the Cairo Conference. She looked forward to the reactions and advice of the Board members.

49. A total of 24 delegations took the floor during the discussion. Many noted the preliminary and broad nature of the analysis contained in document DP/1995/8 and looked forward to the more comprehensive report that UNFPA would be submitting to the Executive Board at its annual session in June 1995. Most delegations noted that the document provided a useful basis for discussion of important policy and programme issues concerning the role of UNFPA in the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action.

50. Many delegations noted the need to specify the role of UNFPA in the implementation of the Programme of Action as well as to identify the Fund's comparative advantage in the field of population and development, in particular in the areas of gender and of population and sustainable development. Several noted in that regard that the elaboration of such a role must be part of the system-wide effort to clarify the division of labour among the various agencies and organizations of the United Nations development system.

51. Several delegations suggested that UNFPA should critically review its present programme in light of the recommendations of the Programme of Action: which areas should be strengthened and which could possibly be phased out; which strategies needed to be changed; which elements of the Programme of Action could UNFPA effectively carry out and what activities should other agencies focus on. One delegation noted that UNFPA did not have the technical capacity to be the main actor in the area of reproductive health. The Fund should therefore look to the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank for collaboration in that area. Another recommended that the Fund should give priority to efforts to

develop further the concept of reproductive rights and to make it operational. A third delegation noted that UNFPA should focus on the needs of rural women, including recent migrants to urban areas since they were in a particularly vulnerable position.

52. Delegations generally supported the UNFPA proposal to adopt a thematic, rather than sectoral, approach to help focus its assistance, although some expressed concerns and reservations. Many delegations, for example, felt that the three major themes mentioned in paragraph 10 of document DP/1995/8 were too broad and too general and asked that UNFPA provide information in its next report on specific activities that UNFPA would support. To one delegation, the second and third themes - gender, population and development; and population and sustainable development - seemed to be dimensions of development rather than programme themes. She expressed doubts whether those themes were in fact the best categories for UNFPA to base its work on. Another suggested five different categories for consideration: (a) assessment of needs/demands in the area of reproductive health; (b) awareness creation, at both the political and individual levels; (c) service delivery in the field of reproductive and sexual health; (d) data collection, analysis and dissemination; and (e) cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs). She said that gender issues and achieving sustainable development should be overriding themes in all five areas. One delegation said the categories should be expanded to include the imperative of strengthening the functions of the family. Another asked if UNFPA had sought the opinion of the specialized agencies on the themes chosen.

53. Several delegations suggested that the sectoral approach should not be fully set aside. They worried that the considerable success UNFPA had had in some of those areas might be lost in the shift to a thematic approach. One asked how UNFPA planned to phase out the existing country programmes that had been based on the sectoral approach.

54. Other delegations raised issues about specific themes. One said reproductive health policies were inseparable from broader health issues. Such policies would succeed only if they were made an integral part of wider education and information policies. He stressed that reproductive health policy had to be directed at women of all ages and not just at those of child-bearing age. One delegation noted that UNFPA should maintain as its primary focus the provision of safe and effective family planning services. He said that the Fund's highest priority for new initiatives should be to introduce integrated reproductive health care measures to promote safe motherhood and prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

Another acknowledged that reproductive health was important but stressed that the traditional family planning approach was also important and thus should be continued in future.

55. Numerous delegations underscored the emphasis in paragraph 7 of document DP/1995/8 on the need to base population programmes on individual needs rather than on demographic targets. One delegation noted in that context that it would be interesting to see if it were possible to develop a new concept of unmet needs based on demand instead of supply. Several delegations, however, suggested that demographic targets should not be totally ignored. One said that reasonable and feasible demographic targets would help some countries achieve their population goals. Another said that many developing countries still faced difficulties in meeting individual needs mainly because of the scarcity of financial resources. A third said that such needs could not be separated from the need to maintain a harmonious and prosperous family. All three emphasized the need to respect the national sovereignty and religious and cultural sensitivities of each country.

56. Numerous delegations emphasized the importance of collaboration and coordination, both within the United Nations system and with other actors in the population and development field. Many wanted to see a clear and appropriate division of labour among the different United Nations agencies and organizations involved, primarily to avoid fragmentation and overlap in programmes. One called for more concrete proposals for enhancing coordination and collaboration, including the possibility of producing more joint reports on collaborative activities. Many wanted to be kept regularly informed about the outcomes of all inter-agency task forces, particularly those working on developing a common framework for the different international conferences on development. One delegation asked what UNFPA foresaw as the focus of its collaboration with other United Nations organizations, in particular WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and the World Bank. Another asked how UNFPA planned to make use of a strengthened resident coordinator system and the country strategy note.

57. Concerning collaboration with other actors, one delegation noted that the bulk of activities of the Programme of Action would be financed primarily from non-United Nations sources. It was particularly important, therefore, to improve coordination at the field level with all relevant actors.

58. Several delegations addressed the issue of whether UNFPA should play a leadership role in the implementation of the Programme of Action. One delegation said that it depended primarily on UNFPA's ability to adjust its programme to reflect the broader approach to population and development embodied in the Programme of Action as well as on the success of the Fund's

efforts to improve programme efficiency and interagency coordination. Another said that the emphasis should be on cooperation, not on coordination or leadership: UNFPA was a central actor; but the responsibility for follow up to the ICPD rested with all the organizations that had mandates in areas covered in the Programme of Action. A third stressed the importance of UNFPA as a focal point for the exchange of information with both developed and developing countries.

59. Several delegations referred to paragraph 31 of document DP/1995/8 with regard to UNFPA expenditure patterns and the availability of resources. They wanted to know what measures UNFPA had taken to deal with its recent underexpenditure. One asked for a more comprehensive analysis of a possible mechanism that would ensure a more effective utilization of available resources.

60. One delegation, referring to paragraph 32 of the document, noted the need for an analysis of the necessary institutional changes required to meet the new policy directions of UNFPA. She further asked for an assessment of the financial implications of upgrading the Fund's staffing capacity in the field and of improving the quality of training in reproductive health.

61. A few delegations noted that the report did not pay sufficient attention to the problems and needs of the countries with economies in transition, although the importance of addressing such needs had been explicitly mentioned in both the Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 49/128. One delegation sought clarification on the point and requested that a clear presentation of UNFPA strategy with regard to countries with economies in transition be provided in its report to the Executive Board at its annual session.

62. The Executive Director thanked delegations for their useful and constructive comments and suggestions. She agreed that the themes mentioned in paragraph 10 of the document had to be developed more fully and in greater detail. She welcomed the suggestion concerning the five alternative categories and agreed that the development of appropriate programme themes needed more thought. She therefore said it would be helpful to have informal consultations with Executive Board members on that and other important issues between then and the Board's annual session in June.

63. She emphasized that UNFPA had had numerous consultations with other United Nations partners on a wide range of issues concerning the Programme of Action, most notably with WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Population

Division. However, the Fund had not consulted the specialized agencies on the themes mentioned in the report. She stressed that the development of health policy was not part of the UNFPA mandate, nor did the Fund want it to be, since this was the responsibility of WHO. UNFPA would provide inputs within an overall framework developed by WHO.

64. She agreed wholly and fully with delegations that population policy must be based on individual needs and not on demographic targets. That was the message of Cairo. She agreed that demographic policies were the sovereign right of countries but stressed that the implementation of those policies should be in accordance with internationally agreed principles set forth in the Programme of Action, namely that all couples and individuals had the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so. She further stressed that the ICPD Programme of Action was clear on the need to ensure not only that people had the right to free and informed choice but also that there was no coercion and that targets and quotas were not used to determine service delivery.

65. She assured delegations that they would be kept apprised of the outcome of all inter-agency task forces. She hoped the common framework would help the various organizations define their comparative advantage and their respective inputs. She reminded delegations that the common framework would have to be applied at the national level, which would ensure that it would be applied in accordance with national prerogatives.

66. She further assured delegations that existing programmes would not be adversely affected by the shift to a thematic approach. UNFPA field offices were already working closely with countries to identify the most effective ways of adapting current programmes to a reproductive health care approach. She reiterated that the major responsibility for implementing the Programme of Action rested with the countries themselves. UNFPA was therefore encouraging countries to examine the Programme of Action and to develop their own national implementation plans accordingly.

67. The Executive Director agreed that the report to be submitted to the Executive Board in June would address the many issues raised in the discussion, including, inter alia, the institutional and financial implications of the new policy directions of UNFPA, the elaboration of a strategy regarding UNFPA assistance to countries with economies in transition, the issues of upgrading and reinforcing field staff, the issue of support for the family, and the issue of focusing UNFPA programme resource allocations in accordance with criteria based on goals set forth in the ICPD Programme of Action.

VI. UNDP/UNFPA FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

A. UNFPA audit reports

68. For consideration of agenda item 6, the Executive Board had before it the UNFPA Financial report and audited financial statements for the biennium ended 31 December 1993 and Report of the Board of Auditors (A/49/5/Add.7) and UNFPA: Audit reports (DP/1994/54).

69. The Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) introduced the audit report. He provided an update on recent measures taken by UNFPA to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors, as indicated in document DP/1994/54. He emphasized the commitment of UNFPA to improve its project and programme management, including its efforts to revise the Fund's programme review and strategy development (PRSD) guidelines, issue a comprehensive programme cycle document, formulate new sectoral programme guidelines and expand the UNFPA staff training programme. He noted the positive comments of the Board of Auditors regarding UNFPA current management information systems (MIS) strategy and the procurement of contraceptives and medical equipment.

70. Many delegations thanked the Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) for his concise status report and for the clarity of the UNFPA response to the report of the Board of Auditors, as contained in document DP/1994/54. One delegate welcomed the format of the document, but suggested that, in future, UNFPA could include a timetable for the implementation of the various measures taken.

71. Several delegations focused on the findings of the Board of Auditors in the area of UNFPA project and programme management. Particular attention was given to the timetable and expected results of the revision of UNFPA guidelines to strengthen the PRSD exercises and to implement the programme approach. One delegation inquired about the composition and impact of the newly constituted Project Appraisal Committees (PACs) at the field level. Several delegations also stressed the need to assess better the capacity of executing agencies and to establish performance indicators for individual projects.

72. Several delegations welcomed the expansion of the UNFPA staff training programme and requested details on the scope of those activities. It was suggested that UNFPA also provide training to government officials and executing agencies in order to improve project execution and monitoring, in particular in light of recent changes in UNFPA programme guidelines.

73. One delegation noted with concern that issues raised in the audit report for the 1990-1991 biennium had not been addressed adequately by UNFPA. The delegation inquired about concrete steps taken to improve trust-fund monitoring and requested an update on the status of the UNFPA Policies and Procedures Manual, which was to be issued at year-end 1994. The delegation also voiced concern about the absence of internal audits of UNFPA headquarters. Another delegation noted the qualification of UNFPA financial statements and requested information on the measures taken to improve this situation.

74. The Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) thanked the Executive Board for the positive comments on UNFPA initiatives to implement the audit recommendations. He welcomed the suggestion to include, wherever feasible a timetable in the Administration's comments to future audit reports.

75. In response to comments on training issues, the Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) explained that the expanded staff training programme in 1995 would include a new substantive training course at the regional level for senior national programme officers (NPOs) while continuing the established training programme for new NPOs and UNFPA Country Directors. UNFPA had also increased the number of financial, administrative and computer training courses, with special emphasis on the use of the UNFPA Integrated Field Office System (UNIFOS) for the financial monitoring of projects. The Deputy Executive Director (Policy and Administration) agreed with the usefulness of providing training for government officials and executing agencies. He pointed out that UNFPA did not currently have the resources to implement the proposal but would review the matter further.

76. He noted that UNFPA management shared the concerns of the delegations regarding the qualified audit opinion. He explained that UNFPA had intensified its follow-up to ensure the timely submission of audit certificates and now provided financial support to enable governments and NGOs to hire a commercial audit firm if internal audit capacity was insufficient or lacking. He also confirmed that an internal audit of headquarters would take place in 1995. With regard to the Policies and Procedures Manual (PPM), he stated that the revised draft of the volume on programme procedures had been completed in December 1994. It would be issued after the approval of the new policy guidelines, which were being revised in light of the ICPD Programme of Action. The draft of the volume on administrative procedures was currently under review. On trust-fund monitoring, he highlighted the recently instituted procedures to resolve problems involving financial liabilities under multi-bilateral agreements, but noted the difficulties of coordinating the transfer of funds from the donor government with UNFPA project timetables.

77. With regard to project/programme management, the Deputy Executive Director (Programme) explained that the sectoral programme guidelines were currently in their final draft version and under review by UNFPA management. He emphasized that the new guidelines were designed to increase the use of quantitative and qualitative performance measures, improve implementation rates, and place project activities into a programmatic framework. Concerning the Project Appraisal Committees (PACs), he explained that the PACs at the national level were a component of UNFPA decentralization policy and consisted of representatives from the member agencies of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) and any organization or agency with interest in the proposed project. Although the PACs had been in operation only for about one year, two immediate benefits included the increase in coordination and exchange between United Nations agencies and the better integration of population activities into the development framework.

B. UNDP audit reports: Follow-up to recommendations of the report of the Board of Auditors for the biennium 1992-1993 (DP/1995/10 and Add.1)

78. The Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Finance and Administration, introduced the item. He indicated that UNDP had made considerable progress in addressing the recommendations of the Board of Auditors. Highlighting some of the actions taken, he indicated that the Administrator had placed highest priority on accountability and had established the Standing Committee on Personal Responsibility and Financial Liability to review cases of violations of Financial Regulations and Rules. With regard to the recommendations on procurement, UNDP was taking action to strengthen its procurement procedures, including training. On programme and project management, UNDP was implementing a new policy concept and direction, which included a comprehensive revision of reporting and review procedures and a revised monitoring and evaluation system. UNDP administration and programme activities were being supported by an information systems strategy, for which a framework for its implementation had been developed. Also, UNDP had established a computerized central consultant roster and implemented a property control system.

79. On the three-year plan for the utilization of the Reserve for Field Accommodation, the Assistant Administrator indicated that, after discussing the status of the Reserve with the Board of Auditors, UNDP had decided to dispose of the majority of housing assets and focus the utilization of the Reserve for common premises with JCGP and other United Nations partners. UNDP was currently developing an implement-ation plan for the utilization of the

that the funds in the reserve would be used for transitional salary costs, training, and systems development. Regarding trust funds in deficit, he indicated that contributions had already been received and that only few funds remained in deficit. He also indicated that a workload study to determine appropriate support costs for trust funds would be completed in the near future.

85. Some delegations commented on the weaknesses in inventory control pointed out by the Board of Auditors. The Assistant Administrator indicated that a headquarters and field inventory system was in place and that property valuation figures would be reflected in the financial statements of the 1994-1995 biennium.

86. In response to questions asked by some delegations on the use of consultants, the Assistant Administrator confirmed that contracts for consultants were governed under the UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules on procurement. He also indicated that revised guidelines on Special Service Agreements were being finalized.

87. The Assistant Administrator also responded to a question on audit coverage by indicating that the experience of UNDP with the establishment of a regional service centre in Asia had been very positive. A new centre had been established in Africa to increase audit coverage in that region beginning in 1995.

88. One delegation requested information on the status of office automation plans. The Assistant Administrator indicated that 120 country offices and half of headquarters units had completed such plans in 1993 and that 30 offices had provided updates in 1994 for plans submitted in 1992 and 1993.

89. Referring to the observations of the Board of Auditors on procurement, some delegations inquired about the actions taken to increase advertisement and increase procurement from developing countries. The Assistant Administrator confirmed that instructions were in place to include potential suppliers from developing countries in tendering shortlists. He further indicated that the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) made use of several publications to advertise procurement opportunities and that a common vendor database was continuously updated to widen supply sources for the United Nations system.

90. A number of delegations expressed concern at the shortcomings in project and programme management, in particular with regard to the lack of clear

objectives, measurable outputs and adequate workplans. The Director, Division for Programme Policies and Procedures, emphasized that the findings in the report of the Board of Auditors referred to programmes and projects ongoing in the biennium 1992-1993 and that UNDP had taken several corrective measures during and since that biennium. Recent country programme documents and mid-term reviews placed more emphasis on sharpening objectives and on measurable indicators of impact, progress and success. The profile of the UNDP country portfolios had changed towards fewer and more focused interventions, using new instruments for the design of UNDP support, such as the Programme Support Documents (PSD) and the Programme Support Implementation Arrangement (PSIA). The PSD and the PSIA reflected the concerns of the Board of Auditors. The Director further indicated that a decentralization package of measures would be implemented during the 1994-1995 biennium and would be supported by information systems to link policy cohesion and compliance as well as to ensure substantive and financial accountability. Also, training in the application of and compliance with revised procedures would be increased.

91. Several delegations also expressed concern at the audit findings on the quality of project evaluations. The Senior Strategic Analyst, Office of Evaluation and Strategic Planning, indicated that, during the 1994-1995 biennium, UNDP would introduce specific measures to improve the evaluation function and make better use of its findings in UNDP organizational planning and restructuring. Those measures would cover programme formulation; development of quantifiable performance measures; oversight of programme monitoring operations at headquarters and country level; and new dissemination methods. Two important steps taken to strengthen evaluation methodology included (a) a "programme impact performance assessment" to develop reliable performance measures that could be integrated into programmes at the design stage and (b) availability of the UNDP evaluation database in country offices as part of a decentralization package. A report would be presented to the Executive Board at its second regular session 1995. Concerning project sustainability and success ratings, he indicated that updated "Guidelines for Evaluators" had been issued in 1993, which clarified concepts of impact and sustainability in assessing project relevance, performance and success. Regarding the audit recommendation to study a sample of projects completed more than three years previously in order to evaluate sustainability, he indicated that UNDP had agreed to undertake such a study and invited the participation of Executive Board members. In response to this invitation one delegation expressed interest and requested a copy of the "Guidelines for Evaluators".

92. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/3. Audit reports of the United Nations Development Programme

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator (DP/1995/10 and Add.1) and of the comments made thereon by delegations;

2. Expresses its appreciation for the valuable contributions and recommendations made by the Board of Auditors in assisting the United Nations Development Programme to improve its operations;

3. Notes with satisfaction that considerable progress has been made in implementing the recommendations of previous reports of the Board of Auditors;

4. Further notes that the Administrator has taken or is taking action to address all recommendations made by the Board of Auditors;

5. Notes with appreciation the Administrator's initiatives to establish an effective and efficient accountability mechanism in response to General Assembly resolutions 47/211 and 48/218;

6. Takes note of the three-year plan on the utilization of the Reserve for Field Accommodation;

7. Requests the Administrator to submit on an annual basis a report on the status of the Reserve for Field Accommodation as part of the annual review of the financial situation.

11 January 1995

VII. PROPOSAL TO RELOCATE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME FROM GENEVA TO BONN

93. The Administrator introduced the item. He stated that the purpose of the report (DP/1995/11) was to seek Executive Board endorsement of the proposal of the Secretary-General. He referred to the report of the working group (see annex I of DP/1995/11) and to the conclusions of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV)/UNDP mission to Bonn in December 1994. He emphasized that

there would be a number of advantages to the relocation that would enhance the UNV mission and would also benefit UNDP and the United Nations system. The Administrator extended his appreciation to the Government of Switzerland and the city of Geneva for the hospitality they had extended to UNV.

94. The Permanent Representative of Germany made a statement in which he confirmed his country's readiness to assume increased international responsibility, particularly in regard to multilateral cooperation. He stated that his country was willing to follow the proposal of the Secretary-General to relocate UNV to Bonn, as it considered the UNV mandate to be an important one. He indicated his country's intention to provide special support to UNV and to advocate the close cooperation of other bodies, such as governmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as regional and international financial institutions and the European Union, with UNV.

95. The Permanent Observer of Switzerland made a statement in which he pointed out that the proposed relocation would have considerable consequences not only for the UNV programme - it might possibly change the very nature of UNV - but also for the entire development system of the United Nations. UNV had benefited from integration within the United Nations system in Geneva, where it had matured, and from the synergies it had developed with other organizations in Geneva. Consequently, the Executive Board should not make a rushed decision, but give careful consideration of the implications this would have for UNV programme activities as well as for the United Nations development system as a whole, since the proposed transfer, according to the German offer, could well be followed by others, and - as the Observer added - not only from Geneva.

96. Many delegations supported the relocation of UNV to Bonn and expressed their appreciation to the Government of Germany for the substantial offer it had made and to the Government of Switzerland for the support it had given to the UNV programme.

97. Some delegations emphasized the need to ensure that the effectiveness of the UNV programme would not be diminished as a result of the relocation. A number of delegations raised the issue of the disposition of the savings that would arise as a result of the relocation. In his response, the Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Finance and Administration stated that the biennial budget of UNV was financed from the voluntary contributions to UNDP. Consequently, those savings would, in the first instance, accrue to the general resources of UNDP and would be reflected in future biennial budget estimates. With regard to the proposal made by some delegations that the savings be made available directly to UNV for programme purposes, the

Assistant Administrator suggested that, as a result, the matter be considered by the Executive Board in the context of discussions on programme resources.

98. One delegation suggested that it would be desirable to set up the general criteria to be applied when considering the relocation of the headquarters of organizations from one country to another. In response, the Secretary of the Executive Board indicated that the matter would be more appropriately dealt with by the United Nations Secretariat, to which he would be pleased to refer the request.

99. The Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/2. Relocation of the United Nations Volunteers to Bonn

The Executive Board

1. Endorses the proposal of the Secretary-General to accept the offer of the Government of Germany to relocate the headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers to Bonn from mid-1996 onwards;

2. Authorizes the Administrator, following the acceptance in principle by the Secretary-General, to continue discussions on the terms and provisions of the offer in order to resolve the outstanding issues and finalize the arrangements that will enable the transfer of the headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers to Bonn in July 1996.

10 January 1995

VIII. UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE

100. In introducing document DP/1994/58, the Administrator stated that desertification was an urgent problem facing many programme countries; UNDP must seek to identify the root causes of desertification and assist in preparing programmes to address it. He noted the decline in resources for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the need to revitalize the Office. Its scope should be expanded, linking the capabilities of UNDP and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). He highlighted the UNDP-UNSO/UNEP joint venture mechanism and the opening of the mechanism to contributions from other parties. The Administrator concluded that such an approach would minimize the proliferation of instruments, build on successes and learning from the past, serve as a nucleus for bringing in other partners,

such as the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), while looking forward to the implementation of the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa. The Director of UNSO provided details on UNSO future activities. He noted, inter alia, that UNSO support to the implementation of the Convention would be a country-driven process, working closely with bilateral donors, and other United Nations partners, on the basis of the national partnerships envisioned in the Convention.

101. Many delegations spoke in favour of the work done by UNDP/UNSO to combat desertification, the organizational arrangements made by the Administrator in order to revitalize and strengthen the capability of UNSO to meet its expanded geographical mandate, and its role to support the International Convention. Delegations also voiced their support for building on the joint venture mechanism in developing a facility to link and enhance the capabilities of UNDP and UNEP to support the International Convention while expressing interest in being kept informed on the development of its operational modalities. Many delegations noted their belief that while UNSO/UNDP might be an appropriate body to house the Global Mechanism, they would await the decision of the first Conference of Parties to the Convention, as envisaged under the Convention. Some delegations noted the importance of coordination of efforts both within UNDP, and with other agencies, relevant institutions and bodies of the United Nations system, and were pleased to learn of the role played by UNDP/UNSO in the harmonization of efforts. Many delegations noted the need to consider a change in name for the Office, given its global mandate. One country noted the need to ensure that attention to the issue of drought would be included in the envisioned Desertification and Dryland Management Facility.

102. Following informal consultations, the Executive Board adopted the following decision:

95/6. United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

The Executive Board

1. Takes note of the report of the Administrator (DP/1994/58) and recalls its decision 93/33 of 18 June 1993;

2. Supports the Administrator's initiatives to:

(a) Promote measures taken by the United Nations Development Programme in support of the implementation of the International Convention to

Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, and its regional annexes, especially the reorganization of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office and its activities in light of the Convention;

(b) Ensure that the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office will support actively the Convention and its regional annexes and that the Resident Representatives in member countries of regional and subregional organizations, particularly in Africa, and other affected countries will participate actively in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 49/234, requiring urgent action for Africa;

3. Encourages the Administrator, in the light of the International Convention to Combat Desertification in Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, to take the steps necessary to change the name of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office while keeping its acronym;

4. Invites donor countries, organizations and other interested parties to support the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

13 January 1995

IX. OTHER MATTERS

Conclusion of the session

103. The Executive Board concluded its work by adopting the following decision:

95/7. Overview of decisions adopted by the Executive Board at its first regular session 1995

The Executive Board

Recalls that during the first regular session 1995 it:

ITEM 1: ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Elected the following Bureau for 1995:

President	H.E. Mr. Zbigniew Maria WLOSOWICZ (Poland)
Vice-President	H.E. Mr. Ahmed SNOUSSI (Morocco)
Vice-President	Mr. R. Carlos SERSALE di CERISANO (Argentina)
Vice-President	Mr. Hong Jae IM (Republic of Korea)
Vice-President	Ms. Anne-Birgitte ALBRECTSEN (Denmark)

Approved the agenda and work plan for its first regular session 1995 (DP/1995/L.1);

Approved the report of the third regular session 1994 (DP/1995/2);

Adopted decision 95/5 of 13 January 1995 on the functioning of the Executive Board secretariat;

Agreed to the following schedule of future sessions of the Executive Board in New York subject to the approval of the Committee on Conferences:

Second regular session 1995:	3-7 April 1995
Annual session 1995:	5-16 June 1995
Third regular session 1995:	28 August-1 September 1995

Agreed to the subjects to be discussed at these sessions as listed in the annex;

ITEM 2: MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Took note of the report of the Administrator on framework for the next programming period (DP/1995/3);

Adopted decision 95/4 of 13 January 1995 entitled "Haiti's development needs and activities";

ITEM 3: COUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND RELATED MATTERS

Approved the first country programme for the Czech Republic (DP/CP/CEH/1 and Corr.1);

Took note of the draft revised terms of reference for UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board field visits contained in document DP/1995/5 and the comments made thereon.

ITEM 4: UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES

Adopted decision 95/1 of 10 January 1995 on the United Nations Office for Project Services;

ITEM 5: FOLLOW-UP TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Took note of the interim report of the Executive Director of UNFPA on the programme priorities and future directions of UNFPA in the light of the ICPD (DP/1995/8);

ITEM 6: UNDP/UNFPA FINANCIAL, BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Adopted decision 95/3 of 11 January 1995 on UNDP audit reports;

Took note of the UNFPA document on audit reports (DP/1994/54);

ITEM 7: PROPOSAL TO RELOCATE THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS PROGRAMME FROM GENEVA TO BONN

Adopted decision 95/2 of 10 January 1995 on relocation of the headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers to Bonn;

ITEM 8: UNITED NATIONS SUDANO-SAHELIAN OFFICE

Adopted decision 95/6 of 13 January 1995 on the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office.

13 January 1995

Annex

ALLOCATION OF SUBJECTS FOR FUTURE SESSIONS

The following subjects are scheduled to be considered at future sessions:

Second regular session (3-7 April 1995)

- Organizational matters

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- UNFPA: Country programmes and projects:
  Africa (Benin; Comoros; Mauritius; Mozambique)
  Arab States and Europe (Sudan; Turkey)
  Asia and the Pacific (Cambodia (project); Central Asian Republics; Indonesia)

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- UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board field visits: draft terms of reference
- UNDP: Country programmes
- UNDP: Mid-term reviews
- UNDP: Evaluation
- UNDP: Matters relating to the programming cycles (94/17, paragraph 4)
- UNDP: Matters relating to the least developed countries
- UNDP: Assistance to the Palestinian people
- UNDP: HIV and Development National Professional Officers (94/6, paragraph 5)

- United Nations Development Fund for Women
- United Nations Capital Development Fund (93/32, paragraph 8)

- Programme of work for future sessions (including follow-up to and preparations for the Economic and Social Council)

Note

The ninth session of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC is scheduled to be held from 30 May to 2 June 1995, immediately preceding the annual session. The report of the session is expected to be adopted on Thursday, 8 June 1995 in the afternoon.

Annual session (5-16 June 1995)

- Organizational matters

- UNFPA: Report of the Executive Director for 1994 (including report to the Economic and Social Council, status of implementation of UNFPA Africa strategy, implementation of resolution 47/199, Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements, UNFPA assistance to Rwanda)

- UNFPA: Work plan and request for programme expenditure authority

- UNFPA: Status of financial implementation of country programmes and projects

- UNFPA: Report on programme priorities and future directions of UNFPA in light of the ICPD

- UNFPA: Intercountry programme

- UNDP/UNFPA: Harmonization of presentation of budgets and accounts (General Assembly resolution 49/216 contained in document A/49/804, section III.E)

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- UNDP: Annual report of the Administrator (including report to the Economic and Social Council)

- UNDP: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 47/199 (94/23)

- UNDP: Future of UNDP (94/14, paragraph 6)

- UNDP: Matters relating to the programming cycles (94/17, paragraph 4)

- UNDP: Human Development Report (94/15, paragraph 3)

- UNDP: The role of UNDP in the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s (94/13, paragraph 4)

- UNDP: Technical cooperation among developing countries (92/2, paragraph 5 (e))

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- United Nations Office for Project Services (94/32, paragraph 9 and 95/1, paragraph 8)

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- United Nations technical cooperation activities

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- Programme of work for future sessions

Third regular session (28 August - 1 September 1995)

- Organizational matters (including follow-up to the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council)

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- UNFPA: Report on the implementation of UNFPA successor support cost arrangements

- UNFPA: Annual financial review, 1994

- UNFPA: Biennial budget proposals for 1996-1997

- UNFPA: Report of ACABQ on budget estimates

- UNFPA: Country programmes and projects: Latin America and the Caribbean (Costa Rica)

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- UNDP/UNFPA: Field visits 1995

- UNDP: Country programmes

- UNDP: Mid-term reviews

- UNDP: Matters relating to the programming cycles: Haiti (95/4, paragraph 2)

- UNDP: Agency support costs (91/32)

- UNDP: Proposed revisions to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules related to support cost arrangements

- UNDP: Annual review of the financial situation 1994 (95/3, paragraph 7)

- UNDP: Revised budget estimates for the 1994-1995 biennium

- UNDP: Budget estimates for the 1996-1997 biennium

- UNDP: Report of ACABQ on the budget estimates

- UNDP: Audit reports: Summary of significant observations of the external auditors of the executing agencies on their 1993 accounts relating to funds allocated to them by UNDP

- UNDP: Audited accounts and audit reports of the executing agencies as at 31/12/1993

- UNDP: Procurement from developing countries

- UNDP: United Nations system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation expenditures

- UNDP/UNFPA: Harmonization of presentation of budgets and accounts (94/30)

- Programme of work for future sessions

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First regular session (tentatively scheduled for 16-19 January 1996)

- Organizational matters (including election of Bureau)

- UNDP: Matters relating to the programming cycles

- UNDP: Country programmes (including reports on field visits)

- Programme of work for future sessions (including follow-up to and preparations for the Economic and Social Council)